

ENGLISH REGIMENT TO FIGHT FOR CUBA.

Captain Harry Jarvis Says He
Is Ready to Furnish
the Men.

Veteran English Army Officer Is
Now Negotiating with
the Junta.

Expected to Sail on the Bermuda,
but Arrived Here Too
Late.

HIS MEN WELL-TRAINED SOLDIERS.

He Was Engaged in Recruiting for Dr.
Jameson and Tells Some Facts of the
Attempt to Overthrow the
Transvaal Government.

Captain Harry Jarvis, a veteran English Army officer, who served on the staff of General Wolseley in the Egyptian war, is now in this city negotiating with the members of the Cuban Junta, and he says he is ready to furnish them with a regiment of English veterans for service in the rebellion.

Captain Jarvis has told the members of the Junta that he is prepared to lead 500 trained soldiers in Cuba within six weeks. To accomplish this he says he wants only money enough to produce the necessary arms. As pay for his services and those of his men he expects large grants of land in case the revolution is successful.

Captain Jarvis was to have been a member of the ill-fated expedition under the command of General Garcia, which was broken up by the seizure of the Bermuda. That he was not one of those arrested was due only to the fact that he reached this city three days later than he expected and was too late to join the party. He had been in communication with the members of the revolutionary party in this city for some weeks and had shown them credentials by means of which he was made a member of the Garcia expedition. His intention then was to go to Cuba and personally inspect the country and the troops of the revolutionists and see what was wanted most to carry the war to a successful end.

Falling in this, he has made his present offer to the Junta, and if his plans are carried out he says he will be in Cuba within two months in command of a regiment of trained soldiers who have seen service in tropical countries and are veterans of one or more English wars.

HIS MEN RECRUITED IN LONDON.

These men, he says, were recruited in London last December to fight with Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal. Their arms and ammunition were ready, and only a shrewd



Captain Harry Jarvis.

He was formerly of the British army, who served on the staff of General Wolseley during the Egyptian war. Captain Jarvis is now in this city and has notified the Cuban Junta that he is ready to lead a regiment of veteran English soldiers to Cuba, providing the revolutionists will pay the cost of arming the men. Captain Jarvis says he recruited men for service under Dr. Jameson in the raid on the Transvaal, but was unable to take them there, as the attack was made long before the time which had been planned for the raid.

bought a number of these guns for use in the Transvaal and had succeeded in smuggling them into the country unknown to the Boers. He thinks that the difficulty of getting his force into Cuba would be less than was encountered in smuggling the arms and ammunition into the Transvaal, and says he is willing to risk his fortune and his life in the attempt. He has strongly advocated to the members of the Junta the purchase of the Maxim guns, as he thinks they would be of great service, owing to the fact that they can be easily transported and quickly taken apart and rendered useless should there be danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy.

TELLS OF THE JAMESON RAID.
Captain Jarvis's London house is at No. 64 Lilyvale road, Fulham, S. W. It was there that he made his headquarters while recruiting his regiment for the South African campaign, and it was there that he remained in hiding after Dr. Jameson's defeat, and until he was warned by his employers to leave England until after the trial of the captured raiders.

From his intimate association with the leaders of the uprising, Captain Jarvis is able to throw a great deal of light upon the secret plans of the conspirators. He says that had not Dr. Jameson been induced, by means of a forged letter sent to him by some representative of the Government, to make his raid long before the time planned by the conspirators, the uprising would have been successful and the Transvaal Government would have been overthrown.

Captain Jarvis spoke freely of his experi-

Dr. Jameson to an assault when we were unprepared and while they were ready. They did this by means of a forged letter in which Dr. Jameson was told that the time was ripe and that he should begin his advance. In the letter it was said he would be met at Krugersdorp by a force of 10,000 armed men and by guides who would lead him to Johannesburg, six miles away. The guides were instructed by the Boers and led Dr. Jameson's forces to the place where the battle began. It lasted three days, and finally resulted in Jameson's surrendering in order to save his men. I was in London at the time preparing to take my men to the scene. As soon as matters began to get dangerous for us I received a letter from Mr. Hess, of the African Critic, who had employed me, warning me to get out of the country. Of course it did not tell me to leave in so many words, but when I read between the lines I knew what was meant. So I came to America. Mr. Hess was in Johannesburg just before the trouble and was the chief adviser of the Uitlanders. At the time of the raid he was in London, but went back to Africa shortly after.

"The regiment I recruited in numbered between 700 and 800 men. They are all in England now and are ready to follow me to South Africa or anywhere else that a good offer is made. I can get them together in two weeks, and may have use for them before long."

DRAYTON CASE TO GO ON.

Mrs. Drayton's Counsel Says That Com-
promise of Any Kind Is Im-
possible.

Richard V. Lindbury, of Elizabeth, counsel for Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, is authority for the statement that, instead of the case having been dropped, or privately settled so as not to come out in the courts, it is further than ever from a settlement and that there can be no settlement except a judicial one. He says the character of his client has been attacked in court by her husband, and, therefore, she cannot afford to settle the case without proving the allegations against her untrue.

Mr. Lindbury will set up a complete denial of the allegations made against Mrs. Drayton. He will explain the fact of the carriage ride of herself and H. A. Borrowe, at Bernardsville, N. J. There will be no denial of this occurrence, but it will be shown, Mr. Lindbury says, that Mrs. Drayton was driving and overtook Borrowe walking to the depot, and common civility demanded that she offer him a seat in her carriage, as he was a friend of her husband.

As to meetings for improper purposes in New York and London a complete denial will be set up. The claim that Mr. Borrowe and Mrs. Drayton were in each other's company in London will be met by evidence showing that Mrs. Drayton was with her mother, Mrs. Astor, at a hotel. Mr. Borrowe was in New York and made an afternoon call on the ladies. Mrs. Drayton was never alone with him in the room the entire time Mr. Borrowe was in the hotel.

Mr. Lindbury will attempt to show that Mr. Drayton was no model husband. He will attempt to prove that he was jealous and subjected his wife to espionage, which made him a model husband. Mr. Drayton drank more champagne than was good for him, and that when he had done so was subject to distortion of vision will be the endeavor of Mr. Lindbury to show that when Mrs. Drayton refused to receive friends of her husband because she was fearful of his criticism, Mr. Drayton would create a scene.

The case will come up some time in March. The date is not made known by either Mr. Lindbury or his opponent, Mr. Clark, but as the next step will be to let the case go to a jury, it is expected that it will be tried before the Chancellor on one of the several motion days next month.

LOST HUSBAND AND CHILD.

An Unhappy Mother Says He Gave the
Boy Away.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 27.—A touching story of a mother's effort to recover her child was revealed by a notice which appeared in the morning papers. The missing child is a boy of thirteen years, and his mother is the daughter of a former Adjutant-General of the State of Delaware, William B. McClellan, who was one of the most prominent lawyers in that commonwealth prior to his death in 1878. Her mother was Miss Brinton, of West Chester, Pa., a daughter of Dr. J. B. Brinton, and a cousin of the late General George B. McClellan. The lad's father is a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Frost, formerly one of the best known of Episcopal clergymen in Wilmington.

Mrs. Frost told the story of the ruptured family relations and the loss of her son to-day, when the sole child, she said, of enabling her if possible to recover him.

"We were living at Bayonne, N. J., my husband and I, four years ago, when this trouble culminated," she said. "We had been married twelve years. Mr. Frost had come from New York to Wilmington, where we met and were betrothed. Eventually a first cousin of mine came to spend a season with us.

"I had no thought of what was to follow. Soon, however, she fell in love with my husband. He left me and took the child. Last Monday I went to Wilmington, Del., to get a legacy of \$4,000 under my grandfather's will. The cousin I spoke of, and whose mother was my father's favorite sister, received the same amount, as did other cousins. Yesterday the greatest shock of all came, when I received a letter from a relative of my husband to the effect that he had given our boy in adoption to a clergyman in Canada. I am determined to find the child, and shall take the proper legal steps to recover him. My husband is now from Chicago, where he is connected with some chemical works."

WHO OWNS THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND?

Surviving Members of the
Narragansett Indians Claim
135,000 Acres.

Their Demands Will Be Pre-
sented to the General As-
sembly in April.

The Chief Deposed at Yesterday's
Pow-Wow Because He Liked
Drink and the Prize Ring.

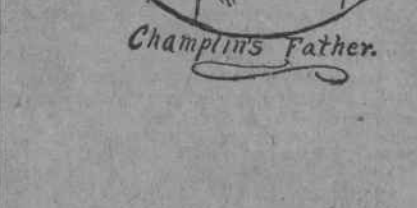
ROGER WILLIAMS GOT THEIR LAND

Claims of the Tribe Substantiated by
Papers in the Johnson Collection.
Their Early History and
Many Trials.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 27.—Who owns the southern portion of the State of Rhode Island? That is the important question that



Champlin's Father.



Abram Champlin.



Champlin's Mother.

Who Owns Rhode Island?

Surviving members of the Narragansett Indians yesterday held a pow-wow in the little church shown in the sketch, and advanced their claim to 135,000 acres of land in the State. Their demand will be placed before the next General Assembly. The Indians also deposed their old chief, Gideon Ammons, because he drank and frequented the prize ring, electing a new leader, Abram Champlin, who boasts of royal blood.

has just arisen to trouble the political leaders of the State. This afternoon at a pow-wow of the surviving members of the Narragansett Indians they announced that they were prepared to assert their right of ownership to four million dollars' worth of land in this State. On April 7 the General Assembly will be given an opportunity to show why the property should not be returned to the Indians.

The tract of land in question comprises the greater portion of the southern part of the State. It includes the towns of West Greenwich, Exeter, Richmond, Hopkinton and portions of the towns of North and South Kingstown. It consists of nearly 135,000 acres of land.

This council, or pow-wow, was held at the old Meeting House on the Indian Reservation, in the town of Charlestown. Notices had been sent to the members of the tribe, asking them to make special efforts to be present and a large number responded.

HAVE APPEARED IN VAIN.

The fact that the remnant of the tribe of Narragansett Indians has had a claim against the State of Rhode Island is not a new one. Again and again the red men have appeared to the General Assembly for the return of their "shore land," but just what that shore claim was, and when and by whom it was taken, the petitioners have never been able to explain. To-day, however, the tribe stands in a different position. At each of the other attempts they have urged the claim alone and unaided, but now they have obtained the support of one who can present their case properly. This is James N. Arnold, Commissioner of Vital Statistics. He stated to-day that he has undertaken this work from a belief in the justice of their cause as well as from sympathy with them in their poverty and childlike ignorance of the requirements of law and legislation.

Mr. Arnold has made a thorough examination of the claim and has discovered that, while the tribe has no shore claim, the Indians have a greater claim that has not been called to the attention of the Assembly. When Roger Williams came to Rhode Island, the Narragansett nation was large and powerful. Under the venerable Canonicus and his honorable nephew, Miantonomoh, the tribe had extended its conquests until it held all the islands in and around Narragansett Bay, the eastern end of Long Island, and nearly the whole mainland from the Pawcatuck River to the Merrimac, all the tribes paying them tribute. Williams won the friendship of the great chiefs of the tribe, and the Narragansett always had the greatest confidence in the honesty and integrity of their white neighbors. Mr. Arnold now claims that

this confidence was basely abused, and states that he has evidence to support his demand. He will attempt to compel the State to make a just return to the tribe for the land that has been taken.

The evidence in support of the Indian claim is interesting, and as it is based upon the papers in the manuscript collection of Sir William Johnson, now in the hands of the Secretary of State, of New York, at Albany, it bears a stamp of authority that cannot be disregarded by the Assembly. In brief the claim is as follows:

HISTORY OF THE CLAIM.

After the settlement of the legal complications that arose from the purchase of the Atherton Land Company in Narragansett the Colonial Government entered into negotiations with the surviving members of the tribe to obtain the large tract of land still in their possession. The property had been the cause of great expense to the colony, and the Indians, appreciating the efforts to protect their title against the residents of other colonies, were willing to enter into such a treaty with them. A committee was appointed by the General Assembly to negotiate with the Narragansett. On October 27, 1708, the commission made its report, and about 135,000 acres of the tribal lands were transferred to the colony, the Government assuming the guardianship of the tribe and agreeing, in return for the clear title to the property, to protect them for ever in their full possession of the reservation, and never to allow it to be sold without the consent of the tribe.

chief until the tribe was in danger of ruin. In an answer letter they wrote: "We can prove that the sachems of our Indians in former times never transacted any national business, such as selling land, giving debt, or anything of the nature, without the consent of the council of the nation, till the present sachem, who has done otherwise."

Mr. Arnold has copies of a dozen letters written in this strain, and it is with these that he expects to establish his claim, for the documents were strong enough to obtain the detestation of Ninegret, and on February 4, 1767, Sir William Johnson wrote that the colony must abide by the agreement of 1708. Mr. Arnold claims that it was too late to return to that covenant without redress, which has never been made. For that reason he holds that the failure of the Government to keep its part of the agreement made the entire contract null and void and that the original tract of land transferred to the colony in 1708 must, according to law, revert to the tribe. Two lawyers who have examined the Sir William Johnson papers agree in this opinion, and it was to tell the members of the tribe that they were to be paid over \$4,000,000 that they were called to the pow-wow to-day.

A HARD PLACE TO GET TO.

There are few spots in the State of Rhode Island that are as difficult of access as the old Indian lands of Charlestown. Taking the train from Providence, one must go to Shannock, and from there in an old-fashioned stage be driven over the rough roads and bumpy cart paths to the old meeting house. This church was built many years ago, for the Narragansett were a Christian tribe long before the other Indians of New England had decided to embrace the faith of the Englishmen.

While the tribe at the present time numbers nearly four hundred persons, not more than forty are of pure blood, and many of these still live on the reservation, supporting themselves by farming, fishing and doing odd jobs.

Perhaps the most characteristic Indian of all is "Uncle Gid" Ammons. He is the oldest member of the tribe and has played an important part in the later history of his nation, having been the leader at the last council fires of the tribe, when it was voted to abolish independent rule and to accept citizenship in the State. While many of the half-breeds have lost their interest in the affairs of the tribe, all the better class of Indians are quick to respond to a call for their presence, so it was a decidedly respectable company of squaws and braves that gathered when the pow-wow was called to order to-day. This old building is more than six miles down the desolate road from Shannock. More than seven years ago the State agreed to build a good road to the meeting house, but as it is still on paper the Indians are compelled to content themselves with the old cart path. The church is a severely plain building. In the rear are a number of graves, but the legends on the stones tell that they are the graves of the common Indians, the royal burying ground being some miles nearer the shore.

The pow-wow to-day certainly met every expectation, for in the course of a few hours the tribe had compelled the resignation of one chief, elected another and had decided to force the State of Rhode Island to pay them for the land that had been "unjustly" taken from them.

AN UP-TO-DATE CHIEF.

This morning George G. Ammons was chief of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, but the ultra-respectable element objected to him, because he had not upheld the dignity of his office. It was charged that he was not a temperate man, that he had

been "unjustly" taken from them.

Dr. Magnus testified that he had found a half-dozen scars. To this the defense objected, but the testimony being allowed, an exception was taken.

"Where were those scars?" asked Mr. Van Kleeck.

"On the right hip and thigh," answered the physician.

"What, in your opinion, might have been the cause of the scars?"

"The doctor replied they might have been made by some sharp surface, such as a pin, a sharp stick, a knife, the edge of a strap or the cat-o-nine tails."

"What were the size of the scars?" asked Mr. Mills in his cross-examination.

"From a quarter to a half inch, elongated," was the reply.

Dr. H. D. V. Hart, of White Plains, corroborated Dr. Magnus's testimony, concerning Theresa See. He examined on Monday last George Burgess, Albert Jackson and Frederick Robbins, former pupils of Pierce. On Burgess, he said, the upper part of the left thigh had a cluster of scars. On the back under the shoulders, were two. There were three deep scars, depressed a quarter of an inch, over the left kidney and another deep one on the right hip.

Albert Jackson had ten scars on his right hip and five on the left. These were each about a half inch in width. On the outer side of the left hip there was a cluster. There was also a large scar on the left ankle. It measured one inch by three-quarters, and was presumably made by shackles. On Jackson's left thumb there was a raised scar.

Dr. De Hart said that on little "Fred" Robbins's right thigh there were five scars, on the left thigh, one about three-quarters of an inch long.

HIS TESTIMONY STRUCK OUT.

Mr. Mills moved to strike out the testimony of Mrs. Montell, given at the first hearing, as to what her mother said Mrs. Hoe had said. The motion was granted, Mr. Mills then attempted to sum up, but the prosecution raised objection. He then made a motion that Lawyers Dykman, Marshall and Van Kleeck disclose by whom they had been retained to prosecute the case. Mr. Mills tried to show that the lawyers were acting for certain newspapers, but the contention against Pierce was not public feeling, but due to newspaper exaggeration.

Mr. Marshall declared he had taken the case on his own responsibility, and that Messrs. Dykman and Van Kleeck had volunteered with him. He had received no retainer and was acting solely in the best interests of the community.

Referee Guernsey then adjourned the hearing until Wednesday, March 11. The spectators began slowly to move out of the court room. Superintendent Pierce, it is said, approached Mrs. Montell and offered to shake hands with her. The young woman's voice was suddenly raised in anger. "Don't you dare speak to me!" she cried. "You are a cur!"

Then she berated the Superintendent until friends interposed and led her away. The crowd had lingered to witness the incident. Pierce and Mrs. MacLean, one of the lady managers, left the room shortly after Mrs. Montell.

The young woman looked back and saw the Superintendent just as he had reached the landing at the turn of the stairs. She opened her arm on him again. He and Mrs. MacLean stopped. There was a crowd behind them and a crowd in front.

THE CROWD'S COMMENTS.

Added to Mrs. Montell's scolding were cries of "Brute!" "Shame!"

"He ought to be tarred and feathered!" cried a voice at the bottom of the stairs.

"Hanging is too good for him!" came ominously from above.

Pierce looked frightened and the woman who stood beside him paled. There were many women in the crowd, and that, in a measure, was reassuring. Had it been composed entirely of men the result might have been different. A court officer summoned to the scene quickly dispersed the crowd.

Fishermen Suffer From Cold.

Westhampton, L. I., Feb. 27.—Edward Ludlow and crew of fishermen went out side the beach yesterday afternoon to set their codfish trawls. The gale sprung up and upon their return the sea was so high that it was impossible for them to land until after dark. Ludlow's hands were badly frozen, as were also the hands of the other men.

Will Foreclose on a Railroad.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 27.—On application of the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, the Madison City Railway was yesterday placed in the hands of E. W. Oakley, a Madison, Wis., receiver. The suit is to foreclose the first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$150,000 for the holders, of which the New York company is the trustee.

SHE WOULDN'T SHAKE HANDS WITH PIERCE.

Mrs. Montell Called the Super-
intendent "a Cur" to
His Face.

The Tongue Lashing by the Infuriated
Woman Roused the Spectators
to a Demonstration.

PROSECUTION CLOSES ITS CASE.

Prosecution's Lawyers Resent Mr. Mills's
Imputation That They Were Employed
by Newspapers—Defense to
Open March 11.

James W. Pierce, superintendent of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, heard an outburst of popular indignation against him yesterday. He was not exactly mobbed, but the demonstration was enough to make him turn pale and when extricated from his trying position he was visibly relieved.

Mr. Dykman sent word at eleven o'clock that he would be unable to be present and his associate, Frederick Van Kleeck, called the first witness, after ex-Judge Mills had stated that the defense would object to the testimony of Elbridge T. Gerry and others as experts.

Dr. George H. Magnus, of White Plains, was called to examine women who had been inmates of the Home when the investigation was begun several weeks ago. He is a graduate of Bellevue, this city, and has lived eighteen years in White Plains. Mrs. Theresa See Yerkes was one of the persons who was brought to his notice. She testified at a previous hearing that when, as Theresa See, she was an inmate of the Home several years ago she was brutally whipped by Pierce. Marks were still on her right hip and thigh, she declared.

DEEP SCARS FOUND.

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EDITORIAL OFFICES.

15, LINE STREET

LONDON Jan 16 1896
E.C.

The African Critic

Capt. Jarvis.

Dear Sir

As the trouble seems nearly over I do not think it would be of any use for you to remain here, and I would get out to the Cape as speedily as possible
Yours faithfully
W. G. H. H. H.

Fac-Simile of the Letter Written to Capt. Jarvis by Editor Hess.

more on the part of President Krueger, which induced Dr. Jameson to make his attack long before the time planned, prevented them taking part in the raid. Disappointed in their desire to risk their lives in a chance to acquire land and riches in South Africa, they are now ready to take the same chance in Cuba. It is with the double purpose of offering his services and his men to the Junta and of avoiding arrest for the part he took in the Jameson raid that Captain Jarvis is now in this city. Being a soldier by profession and ready to sell his services, he decided to see if he could not reach some agreement with the members of the Junta and prevent the work he did in securing men for the South African raid being entirely wasted.

Captain Jarvis has been in communication daily with the members of the Junta for some time and had a long interview with them yesterday. Whether or not his offer was accepted is not known. It is proposed that the men be equipped with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle, recently adopted by the British army, and carry 120 rounds of ammunition. Besides this, each man is to have two revolvers and a short sword. The men are to wear nankeen clothing, similar to that used by British troops in India and Egypt. The men have all seen service in cavalry regiments and prefer, if possible, to serve in Cuba as a cavalry body and carry on a system of guerrilla warfare. Should it be found impracticable for them to serve as a mounted troop they are willing to go as infantrymen. It is urged by Captain Jarvis that much better work could be done by the men as a cavalry body than as foot soldiers, because, if mounted, they could by quick movements from one part of the country to another avoid conflicts with superior forces and take advantage of the weak points of the Spanish army.

Captain Jarvis has offered also to take several Maxim guns with his troop if the funds for their purchase are supplied. He

ence in South Africa, and of his work for the Uitlanders yesterday. He also declared positively that, while no written promise of assistance had been received from the British South African Chartered Company, he and his associates had been given to understand that the full influence of the company, as well as the physical aid of its armed men, would be exerted in favor of the Uitlanders.

WAS TO BE WELL PAID.

"I was hired by Edward T. Hess, editor of the African Critic, which is published in London," said Captain Jarvis, "to return to England and raise a regiment to take part in the uprising. For this I was to be well paid and get a share in the distribution of the gold lands which was to be made. As an inducement for the